

Characteristics of studies awaiting classification

Bhardwaj 2013

Methods	Randomized trial Follow up: 12 months Lost to follow up: carvedilol (25); propranolol (18) Intention to treat: not known
Participants	Country: India Inclusion criteria: patients with cirrhosis and portal hypertension with small esophageal varices (<5 mm in size and no red color signs) Exclusion criteria: not known Child-Pugh score: carvedilol: 7.31 ± 2.1 ; placebo: 7.48 ± 2.2 Previous Bleeding: not known Previous or current ascites: not known Previous encephalopathy: not known Etiology of cirrhosis: not known
Interventions	Carvedilol: 11.9 ± 2.1 mg/day and target heart rate was 58 ± 3 beats per minute Patients after randomization: Carvedilol n=88; propranolol n=87
Outcomes	Prevention of development of large (>5 mm) varices Adverse events Mortality Variceal bleeding
Notes	Conference proceeding only

Fierbinteanu 2003

Methods	Randomization was not known Follow up: 6 days
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	<p>Lost to follow up: not known</p> <p>Intention to treat: not known</p>
Participants	<p>Country: Romania</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: patients with cirrhosis and portal hypertension</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: not known</p> <p>Child-Pugh score: not known</p> <p>Previous Bleeding: not known</p> <p>Previous or current ascites: not known</p> <p>Previous encephalopathy: not known</p> <p>Etiology of cirrhosis: not known</p>
Interventions	<p>Carvedilol: 12.5 mg/day</p> <p>Patients after randomization: Carvedilol n=25; propranolol n=25</p>
Outcomes	<p>Portal blood flow and velocity</p> <p>Medium blood pressure</p> <p>Laboratory tests (creatinine clearance, plasma aldosteron, etc)</p>
Notes	<p>Abstract only</p>